Carolina Observer.

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From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NUMBER XIII.

Five questions are distinguishable, to which it is important to give clear answers, that we may arrive at a conclusion not to be distrusted. With respect to the first of these. What is a railroad? it has already been answered, in the eighth number formerly published. The second is, How much must be the cost per mile? Thirdly, Can the means be provided? Fourthly, Where ought the railroad to be made, so that every inch of it, as soon as finished, shall be instantly useful, and that its utility may grow in exact proportion to the growth of the work, so that in a reasonable time the whole people shall enjoy its advantages? Lastly, Is there evidence, and what is it, that vast benefits will commence immediately to be felt; that these advantages will for some years constantly and rapidly increase; that they will never cease to be enlarged with the progress of time, and that without such advantages, secured by these, or some other means less easily attainable, we must forever continue unimpoverished, suffering and humiliated people?

It is our purpose now to show, How much does a mile of Railroad cost?

Here we shall warn the reader, that such a Railway as we are about to estimate, is modelled upon the principles of solidity, economy and durability, and peculiarly adapted to our own circumstances. No expenditure is intentionally allowed, for show or for unimportant purposes. It will be sufficient to obtain a substantial structure, and we wish nothing more. As for magnificence or display, we are at the present time, not in a condition, nor have we any disposition to consult them. They may best be left to some future period, when augmented wealth and power may choose to be gratified in such accompaniments. This, as we may suppose, will make way for a small result in the estimation than it is customary to see. And if all the circumstances be weighed we can form no safe or confident judgment from the cost of such structures in Great Britain or our Northern States, to determine the expense necessary to us, favored as we are in many respects. To show this we need only mention, 1. A hundred miles of level country first to be traversed, and then the aid of tolls on that part for finishing the rest, where it will cost more among hills. 2. The cheapness of the wood necessary to the road. 3. The cheapness and excellency of the timber upon the spot. 4. Our freedom from frosts, penetrating deeply into the ground, and rendering it always necessary, in higher latitudes, to dig more deeply, and underpin with stone foundations. Other circumstances might be mentioned, but these are the most important, and they are quite obvious.

Formerly, we were unwilling to attempt a detailed calculation, because it is a question best safely answered by a survey and valuation actually made. In what we said formerly upon the subject, a nominal sum was taken from an experiment already known in Pennsylvania. Some rate of expense was necessary to speak definitely. The ground on which that sum was assumed, was not explicitly made known, and it was thought inadmissible, because it was derived, not from supposition, but from fact. It was supposed that our Legislative body, on a question evidently so momentous to our State, would adopt some measure, by which the question of practicability and expense might be settled. Such, however, we all know, is not the result. This was not wonderful when we consider, that at the time when the Legislature was appointed, the Railway had never particularly called our attention, and the current of opinion was setting strongly against internal improvement, on account of our past failures in canals and rivers. The reasons of these disappointments, we shall hereafter show, and they are well such as speak emphatically in favor of the work which now solicits our consideration. It is presumed, that an answer to the proposed inquiry of expense, befitting our confidence, is felt by most men to be extremely desirable. In defect of such information as we could wish, it will now be prosecuted with all the evidence within our power. It shall be such, also, as every man may attentively hears it read, can comprehend. Happily, as has been remarked, the first five hundred miles from a seaport towards the upper country, is so nearly level, except when waters are to be passed, that a mile of level Railway can be estimated, that will serve as a standard for the probable expense through the whole of that distance. For a hilly country, we can arrrive at a definite conclusion respecting each mile, only by a survey of capable engineers.

Our proposed valuation will be comprehended, 1. Land to be purchased. 2. Grubbing and cleaning of a necessary breadth. 3. Excavation of earth. 4. Timber for sleepers. 5. Timber for rails. 6. Laying down and fastening the timbers. 7. Iron. 8. Passing places. 9. Bridges and culverts.

1. With respect to the requisite quantity of land: it is desirable to purchase a breadth of four poles the whole length of the road. Now every distance of 40 poles in length and 4 wide is an acre. A mile, therefore, or 320 poles in length, will make 8 acres, which at 4 dollars per acre, is 32 dollars. Four dollars is a large sum for these lands in general. They are mostly covered with pines, and of little value for culture. But sometimes lands of a better quality along the margins of waters must be traversed. The allowance here made, it is thought, is liberal, for one species of land with another. From actual inquiry, the greater part of the lands would be two dollars an acre.

2. Of the ground thus provided, it is unnecessary to grub and clear more than one rod in breadth. It is an advantage in a southern climate to have trees left or even planted for shade on each side of a public road. It is a man's day's work to grub 40 rods in length and one in breadth. Hired by the year, or even by the month, a labourer in such business, could not cost 50 cents a day; yet let us allow that sum. To grub a mile, then, is the work of 8 days, and costs 4 dollars. The removal of trees, roots and stock, as they happen within the assigned breadth of a rod, it is more difficult to estimate. Let us suppose that it must be worth ten times as much as the grubbing, that is 40 dollars a mile. The whole, then, for grubbing and clearing, is 44 dollars. This is upon the supposition, that it must be done along the whole extent of the road, which would not be the case.

3. The ground to be excavated or dug out, is 8 feet wide. This is quite sufficient, though some engineers in the extensiveness and magnificence of their plans might call for more. A trench a mile long, 8 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, gives less than 3,129 cubic yards of earth to be removed: let us call it 3,130 yards. These at 15 cents a yard amount to 469 dollars and a half. The digging, in this case, is very different from that of a canal, which is much deeper. A labourer could certainly excavate 4 cubic yards in a day, which would be 60 cents. The whole 3,130 yards, at 60 cents for every 4 yards, or 15 cents a yard, amount to less than 470 dollars. Through much of that part of the surface consisting of a loose sand and vegetable mould, or clay without stones, and in some instances of sand only, it is probable, that by the plough and scraper, so shallow an excavation could be effected at much less expense. This is certainly true, where the roots of trees have been long extirpated. We are safe, therefore, in stating the sum already mentioned for digging a mile.

4. The sleepers are each 8 feet long, and a foot square. They are placed in the bottom of the trench, and directly across it, at the distance of not less than 5 feet apart, that is from centre to centre, or four feet in the clear. This is experimentally proved to be a proper distance; for though the interval of the sleepers at Mauch Chunk, in Pennsylvania, is 4 feet, at Quincy, in Massachusetts, it is eight. These Railroads were both visited in 1827, by the Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and by their Report, they wear and perform well.*—Though we have the authority of the Quincy Railroad, for the distance of 8 feet between the sleepers, it will be seen that we have not availed ourselves of it; but have made the distance three feet less, to ensure a sufficient firmness to the rails which are to be supported by them.—Our sleepers would be of the best heart of pitch pine, and would last thirty years. Two modes of measuring solid timber are common in different parts of the country. One is in cubic feet—the other by inchboard measure. By the former, a sleeper a foot square and 8 feet long is 8 cubic feet. This, at 5 dollars a hundred, or 5 cents a foot, is 40 cents.—The price here taken for solid timber furnished on the ground where it is to be used, is accertained by good authority from our lower country. The same sort of timber can be used for the Railroad, should it be extended to the mountains, for on the finished part of the road, the transportation of timber to the parts next to be added will cost little or nothing.—The interval of the sleepers being 5 feet, and the number of feet in a mile 5,280, there will be 1,056 sleepers, which at 40 cents each, make less than 423 dollars.

5. Across the sleepers, and in the direction of the road, two rails are necessary, each a mile long, by piercing timbers together at their extremities. These are placed parallel to one another at the distance of the wheels, and securely fastened down upon the sleepers. Each rail is 10 inches deep and 6 wide, and will amount to 2,200 cubic feet, which at 5 cents a foot cost 110 dollars. For both rails, therefore, we allow 220 dollars.

6. For valuing the work of laying down the sleepers, and fastening the rails upon them, we shall be at a loss unless we apply the rule of carpenters for estimating cost in house framing. Ten feet square or 100 square feet of surface, make what they call a square, in this sort of work. A mile long and 8 feet wide is a surface of 42,240 square feet, which divided by a hundred gives little less than 423 squares. At 60 cents per square, the amount is not quite 254 dollars.

7. A bar of hammered iron 9 feet one inch and two thirds in length, an inch and a half wide, and a quarter of an inch thick being weighed, was found to be 11 pounds and three quarters, and is of the proper size to be put on the rails. A strap of iron of this breadth and thickness, and a mile in length weighs 6883 pounds. One such bar must be put on the top of each rail at the inner edge, and upon these the flanged iron wheels of the wagons are to run. Two such bars, each a mile long, weigh 13766 pounds. This quantity of iron rolled into bars of the right size, and purchased for 5 cents per pound, costs not quite 689 dollars. We are aware that some engineers may ask more iron than this, but experience is now daily proving more to be unnecessary, and it is of primary consequence to us, to exclude all gratuitous expense at the same time that we know from trial actually made that we allow enough.

Let us now collect these different sums and they will be as follows:

1. Land for a mile of Railroad, 8 acres,	$ 32
2. Grubbing and clearing a rod wide,	44
3. Excavating 3130 cubic yards at 15 cents,	470
4. 1056 sleepers at 40 cents,	423
5. For rails, 4400 cubic feet of timber,	220
6. Framing and laying down,	254
7. Iron, 13756 pounds, at 5 cents,	689
Total,	$2132

This amount of two thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars for a mile of Railway in a single line, is at the rate of 10 cents a foot.

8. At every third of a mile a passing place must be provided for turning out, where carriages are meeting one another.* The upward trade from the sea to the interior country, is generally lighter than the downward. Legal regulations therefore are framed to favor the latter, and signals are given by the sound of a horn, that those who are approaching one another in opposite directions may comply with these regulations by turning into the passing places. If we suppose that eight wagons may sometimes be in one train, and commonly there will be no more than five, and that each wagon occupies 9 feet, a passing place must be 72 feet long. These therefore will require 216 feet to every mile, which at 40 cents a foot, as before shown, is less than 87 dollars. We arrive then at the following result.

Total cost of a mile in a single line	$2132
216 feet for passing places	87
Cost of a mile of Railway with 3 passing places	$2219

9. Having thus determined as we could, that a mile of Railroad over level ground may cost $2219, an article of charge still remains, on which we shall speak not very positively, as it depends on circumstances not to be anticipated with a precision in which we can confidently rest. Where waters occur bridges must be provided. A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the subject of a Railroad from Boston to the Hudson river, remark in their report, that "the rivers and other streams of waters to be passed by the proposed Railroad, are not such as to offer any serious difficulty. Bridges can be constructed differing little in their form except the rails, from those in common use."† Admitting this assurance of the Committee, it furnishes the basis of a conjectural opinion respecting the expense of passing streams of water. If we allow on this account 200 dollars a mile, it will be enough, though a bridge should be necessary every five miles, costing a thousand dollars; or every ten miles costing 2000.

We are now prepared to give a final statement of expense, and it is as follows:

Cost of a mile of Railway over dry and level ground with 3 passing places,	$2219
For bridges and culverts at 200 dollars per mile,	200
	2419
One tenth for contingencies,	242
Total expense of a mile of Railway,	$2661

This sum of two thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars a mile, may excite our apprehensions, because it appears less than the estimate which we commonly see. We solicit a dispassionate consideration of it, with a wish to ascertain any mistakes, that we may if possible, substantiate such a conclusion as will be verified in practice. We shall conclude with some cautionary remarks to engineers or well informed persons, who will suggest through the Register, corrections to any errors which may have been committed.

1. In our southern climate it is presumed wholly unnecessary to provide against the effects of frost, by foundations of stone or rubble. A charge of 350 dollars is thus saved in every mile, according to an estimate with which Mr. Mills, a distinguished practical engineer, has very kindly and politely favored us.

2. The timbers by that gentleman's valuation, cost considerably less than in the one here given. The dimensions, distance and prices not being stated, to show specifically how the result was obtained, it was not followed, because we wish it to appear precisely how we arrive at every sum charged.

3. Perhaps the smallness of the excavation, and a limitation of the whole work within a compass quite sufficient, but needlessly enlarged, may furnish another reason why this estimate falls short of others.

4. The State has Engineers constantly in employment, independently of such a structure as this. It is presumed therefore, that this expense is already provided, at least to a certain extent.

5. The price of iron as given by Mr. Mills is three cents and a half a pound.—It is here taken to be five cents. At the greater price, the whole of the iron costs 207 dollars more than at the less. Could this be deducted, the mile of railroad would be reduced below two thousand dollars. C.

*See "Adamson's account of the Stockton and Darlington Railway," p. 35.

†See 'Proceedings of sundry citizens of Baltimore,' p. 18.

*See "Report of the Committee," p. 2 & 5.

Poor rates.—A paper has been published by order of the House of commons, exhibiting the startling fact, that for the year 1827, a year of profound peace and of no peculiar pressure, the sum levied and expended in England and Wales for the maintenance of *paupers* and of those who manage them, amounted to *seven million eight hundred thousand pounds sterling!!* (about thirty five million dollars;) more than the whole revenue of England fifty years ago, and equal to half of the entire national debt of the United States.

"I never judge from manners," (says Lord Byron,) "for I once had my pocket picked by the *civilest* gentlemen I ever met with, and one of the *mildest* persons I ever saw was Ali Pacha."

Dreadful Accident at Boston.—The Boston papers contain the particulars of a melancholy disaster, which occurred in that city, on Wednesday morning. Agreeably to notice given in the public prints, a large assemblage of persons had convened to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Methodist Chapel, about to be erected in North Bennet Street. The floor had been laid and covered with rough boards, for the accommodation of the assembly, and on it, it is supposed, there were seven or eight hundred people collected. After the corner stone had been laid, and the religious services of the occasion performed, and when Mr. Maffit had nearly finished his address, while the assembled crowd was listening in perfect silence, a brick pillar, which supported one of the beams on which about a quarter part of the floor rested, gave way, and two or three hundred persons, who stood on that part of the floor, were instantaneously thrown into the cellar, a depth of about fifteen feet: of these, the greatest number were ladies. At the first instant they were aware of their danger, they found themselves in a confused heap in the centre, thrown upon one another, many of them severely bruised, and with broken limbs, and in danger of suffocation. A scene of most appalling confusion ensued. Screams and groans resounded through the air, uttered by those who were safe, as well as those who were mingled in the chaos below. The depth of the cellar prevented any of those who had fallen, from extricating themselves without ladders. Every posible assistance was rendered, with as much expedition as possible, and the wounded and bruised were carried to the neighboring houses. The Courier says: "From all the intelligence we have been able to gain, it is supposed that fifteen or sixteen were very badly injured—some, it is feared, mortally. A great number, forty or fifty, were slightly injured, being scratched by splinters of the broken boards and timbers, or bruised by being compressed in the falling mass, thus instantaneously huddled together, and precipitated from such a height."

The same paper gives the following particulars of the names of the sufferers, as far as they had been ascertained: Mrs. Russell, one leg broken; Mr. Johnson, one leg broken; Col. Hayden, (a soldier of the Revolution, aged 70 years) both legs broken; Mrs. Hall, badly injured; Mrs. Davis very badly hurt; Mr. Goodwin, both legs broken; Mrs. Scott, one leg broken, and very dangerously hurt; Mrs. Phillips, severely injured; Mr. Rogers severely injured; Miss Ann Howe, badly hurt; Miss Ann Palmer, badly injured; Mrs. Motley, one leg broken, Mrs. Grubb, severely injured; Mrs. Woodward, one leg broken; Mr. Fisher, one leg broken; Miss Agnes Jones, badly hurt; and a child living in Common Street, one leg broken. It is calculated by those who were present, that about sixty people were more or less bruised, from twenty to twenty five of whom were very much hurt, and three or four dangerously. The birth of a child was hastened in the fright occasioned by the catastrophe. Few escaped with the breaking or dislocating of one limb only, and it is to be feared that the lives of many are to be despaired of. The deaths of one woman and child are already reported.

The cause of the disaster appears to have been the insufficiency of the brick pillar, which was relied upon to support the centre of one of the principal beams on which the floor rested. This was very small, the bricks had been recently laid, and the mortar appeared to have not the least tenacity.

We experienced, in this city, on Saturday last, about half past three o'clock, one of the most violent gusts ever remembered. The time of its duration, at its height, was not more than five minutes; but, in that short space of time, the wind raged from almost every point of the compass, and the earth was deluged with rain, accompanied with hail, which, luckily, was not very large. Less damage was done than might have been expected from the violence of the storm. Several chimneys, however, were blown down, falling through the roofs of the houses to which they belonged, and occasioned some hair-breadth escapes from bodily injury. The brick wall round Mr. Secretary Rush's house was blown down, and parts of one or two houses. In some houses in the North West end of the city, where the storm was first felt, thirty or forty panes of glass in each house—in others less, but in the whole a great many, were broken by the hail. Many cellars were instantaneously filled with water, and the ludicrous was not wanting to diversify the scene: for, in the houses having kitchen cellars, the cooks were half drowned before they could turn them round; and, as for the viands which were intended to compose the dinners, the boarders might be seen in silent dismay witnessing the disaster which had befallen their sharp appetites, or assisting the frightened servants to rescue from the flood a turkey or a leg of mutton, as it floated to and fro amongst the kitchen moveables, surrounded by lots of potatoes and cabbage-heads. The most serious accidents we heard of were witnessed, in part, from the windows of the Capitol, with the most intense anxiety. The two late stages, from Baltimore, arrived within the city just as the storm began. The horses of one of the stages, terrified and unmanageable, could the driver have seen how to guide them, blinded as he was by the mingled hail and rain, plunged down the circular road, round the hill, with furious haste. One of the leaders taking one direction, the other the opposite one, they brought up the stage against a large poplar tree, at the turn into the avenue, with such violence as to break down the tree, which was large and firmly rooted, and killed one of the wheel horses on the spot. Fortunately, all the passengers had been able to escape from the stage before the horses ran off. The horses attached to the other stage ran off the road on to the commons, and soon overset with great violence. The passengers in both stages escaped miraculously, though some of them jumped out whilst the horses were in full speed. The person most injured was a female passenger, the wheel of the stage having run over her foot.—*Nat. Intell.*

At the last term of the Court of Common Pleas for Greenville district, S. C. a writ of habeas corpus was returned which had been issued at the instance of a father and mother, for the purpose of getting possession of a son, nine years old. It appeared that the boy had been placed, when only six days old, in the possession of his present foster parents, who had raised and supported him; that he had been wholly neglected by his natural parents. They now wanted to take him, but the lad was unwilling to go, and the old lady and gentleman who had raised him, refused to give him up. Both parties were poor and had many children. The Court would make no order, and the child returned with his foster father.

Constantinople.—The capital of the Ottoman empire, where our ambassadors smoke, drink coffee, and dance at the most splendid balls in the world, is exteriorly the most beautiful city on earth. It is looking upon a magic scene, to view it in the morning from the water. The sun rising on the right behind the Asiatic hills, throws an inconceivable brilliancy over the sea, which, bounded on every side by verdant shores, heaves like a mass of molten gold beneath its beams. On both sides, green meadows and tufted groves refresh and gladden the eye. And the city itself, with its brilliant, many coloured mosques, its gardens, its cemeteries, where the evergreen cypress flourishes, and its lofty, ærial minarets, towering over its Mussulman temples, glitters like a fairy creation in the sun. Add to this the innumerable caiqses or long gilded barges, which, with their picturesque and solemn looking crews, glide over the sea in a thousand directions; and you have a scene worth sailing three thousand miles to behold.—*Lon. Weekly Review.*

The Legislature of Mexico, have, at the recommendation of the Government, granted a pension of $180 per month to the Widow of Lieutenant David H. Porter, and in case of her death, to his children, which sum is equivalent to the whole of his pay and emoluments. A motion was afterwards made to grant all the pay and emoluments of the other seamen who fell in the same action, to their widows, children, and mothers, which motion was referred to a Committee.

Servants.—There is one foible among housekeepers, that cannot be too severely reprobated. It is a contemptible itching for a knowledge of their neighbours' affairs. This curiosity leads them to encourage and listen to the scandalous prattle of their own servants, concerning the domestic affairs of other families in which they have been employed.

Servants are always ready to take advantage of the slightest advance towards familiarity on the part of a mistress; and where they find one weak enough to relish a relation of the vices or follies of others, the appetite will be always administered to, so long as prolific brains can coin a lie. Mistresses should recollect while encouraging this practice, that their own household affairs will probably be served up, with no small exaggeration of defect, whenever their domestics pass into another family. Two or three instances have lately come under our knowledge, where comfort and reputation have been sacrificed by falsehoods propagated by females.

And where is the remedy for this evil? It lies in the hands of every head of a family. This tattling tendency should be stopped in its very commencement, and if a refusal to listen to the scandalous catalogue of private weakness or error were accompanied by severe reprimand, the state of society would be very much benefited.

It is stated in the Charleston papers, as a remarkable fact, that on the 7th ult. there was not a debtor in jail, or in the limits of the Prison bounds of Charleston District, from either the Court of Common Pleas or City Court. On the 12th there was but one solitary instance of a debtor in jail. The District contains a population of (perhaps) 60,000.

Vaccination.—Dr. Waterhouse has given it as his opinion that there is no such mongrel or mixed disease as Varioloid—that it is either small pox or kine pox; and that Dr. Jenner, in a letter to him, a short time before his death, expressed a similar opinion.

Valuable Receipt.—A mixture of *gunpowder and Hog's Lard*, applied immediately to the wound from a needle, nail, &c. is said to give certain relief—Spirits should be drank, when spasms threaten.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 6.

By the Columbia, from London, papers were received at a late hour, of the 1st ult., from which we give such summaries as our time allows. The first article is from the Courier of the 31st March, which presents a summary of the foreign intelligence received up to that date in London; and this leaves the question of peace and war still undetermined. The next gives what was done in the Corn Laws, which subject was to be resumed on the 15th April. Meantime Parliament was to adjourn for a week.

A report prevailed extensively in London, that Turkey had granted an armistice of 3 months to Greece, but it was not credited.

The Courier of the 1st April says, the foreign intelligence which has arrived by Paris papers to the 29th, and by Brussels and Hamburgh mails, leaves the question of war or peace in *statu quo*. Whilst some accounts from Constantinople would induce us to believe that the Sultan had listened to more moderate counsels, others inform us of acts which do not justify any such belief. The account of the arrival of two vessels at Odessa from the Bosphorus, does not prove that the passage is open. They are said to be Austrian vessels which have been permitted to return to Odessa, after having been obliged to discharge their cargoes of corn at Constantinople.

Meanwhile, if we may form any opinion from the intelligence that arrives from St. Petersburgh, we should say that the Emperor of Russia is determined upon war. The Imperial Guard has left St. Petersburgh, and the Polish and Lithuanian army, consisting of 70,000 men, is to form an army of reserve.

There is little doubt of peace having been concluded between Persia and Russia. The Russians made themselves masters of the fortress of Ardebil, which seems to have quickened the pacific intentions of the Schah. Part of the money to be paid by Persia had arrived, and been deposited in the hands of the British Minister, Mr. McDonald. The remainder was on its way. The Petersburgh Gazette avails itself of this occasion to speak highly of Mr. McDonald's conduct, who strongly advised the Schah to make peace, thus proving the good understanding that subsists between the courts of St. Petersburgh and London.

No news from Lisbon this morning. The want of advices from Portugal of a later date than the 15th inst., is rather strange, for the wind has not been unfavorable.

From the Courier of April 1.

The Corn Question was brought forward in both Houses last night—by the Duke of Wellington in the Lords, and by Mr. Chas. Grant in the Commons.—The latter gentleman moved several resolutions: the first of which was, that

"Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be 62s. and under 63s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter 24s. 8d." The scale begins at 52s. and terminates at 73s.

We collect from the manner in which the subject was received in both Houses, that it is the wish of every Member of Parliament to put an end to all uncertainty upon the subject, and to prevent the agitation and suspense which have been so injurious to the most important interests of the country.

From the Courier of 31st March.

We have just received, by express, the Paris papers of Saturday, and one dated yesterday, the Gazette de France.

They announce the intelligence of an envoy from the Dey of Algiers having arrived at Toulon, with full power to treat for peace. Nay, it is thought that peace has been already concluded. The military preparations at Marseilles and Toulon have accordingly been suspended, and the hiring of vessels stopped.

The old story of an armistice having been offered to the Greeks, if they will submit, is renewed. But this offer has been made before, and rejected.

The arrival of some Asiatic troops at Constantinople is said to have led to some excesses.

Paris, March 29.

A Marseilles Journal states as follows:

"If we may believe the reports circulated here, the arrival of Asiatic troops at Constantinople has produced great anarchy.—Notwithstanding all its efforts to maintain order, the Government has not been able to prevent some Christians being killed in the streets. The Turks themselves are not without fear when they leave their houses, and have sometimes fallen victims to the disorders which prevail—the inevitable consequences of the situation in which this capital has been placed.

From the Globe.

The Turkish forces are to be formed in two grand divisions, of which one is to assemble at Adrianople, the other in the environs of Constantinople. The proclamation of war had not been issued, but it was immediately expected to be read in the Mosques. The hordes of Asiatics arriving daily, are reported to be numerous; they are mostly composed of young men, without any discipline. Several of the merchants who obtained leave to remain in Turkey, are departing, and they write in the most desponding tone; it is, however, proper to state, that one eminent merchant in the city has advices which say, "The Divan have had several meetings lately, and Turkey has now adopted a more moderate policy; every thing remains tranquil."

Madrid, March 18.

The greatest embarrassment prevails in the treasury, which gives serious alarm, and immediate measures must be taken for its relief. Persons who pretend to be well informed assure us that M. Estefani, director general of the lottery, has set out for Paris, with permission to sign a loan with a house in London, for the payment of which he is to accept, in a certain time, a proportion of the bonds of the Cortes, at the price of 25 to 35 per every £1000 bond. Estefani, no doubt, is at present in Paris, and will keep secret the object of his mission.

Portugal.—Portugal is still unsettled.—The London Courier of March 20, says: 'A Telegraphic despatch from Lisbon was received at Paris on Thursday, dated the 16th, that is, on the day the packet sailed with the last despatches received by our Government. It cannot therefore have brought any very fresh intelligence. The following is the

Telegraphic Despatch.

"General Stubbs and General Taipa have embarked; there have been fresh troubles at Setubal. Some companies of the 8th Regiment of Chasseurs have been sent to quell them.

"Things still remain in the same state."

General Stubbs, was Governor of Oporto, but was removed by Don Miguel on the 13th and Don Gabriel de Castor, appointed to succeed him.

EGYPT.

Alexandria, Feb. 12.

The English agent who came here some months ago, has returned again. He has lately been to Malta, Zante, and Modon.—At the latter place he had an interview with Ibrahim Pacha, and the Governor of the Ionian Islands. It is said that the object of his mission to this place is to signify to the Pacha the determination of the allies, who require that the Turkish and Egyptian army shall have evacuated the Morea within a certain time, otherwise it will be compelled by force.

New York, May 8.

SIX DAYS LATER.

The packet ship John Jay, brings us London papers to the 7th ult., inclusive. The aspect of political affairs is still unsettled, and, perhaps, more warlike, although there are indications of a more tractable and conceding spirit on the part of the Turks. It appears, however, certain that the Emperor of Russia had distinctly intimated to the other powers of Europe his purpose of *forcing* the Porte to a compliance with the treaty of London, and that with such views he intended to lead his armies across the Pruth on the 12th April. The armistice therefore, which it now seems certain was offered by the Porte to the Greeks, will not, even if the Greeks should accept it, satisfy Russia, who is for enforcing the treaty to the letter, and that treaty contemplates the independence of Greece—subject only to a nominal tribute to the Porte. Moreover it having been already avowed by the Ottoman government, that the appearances of conciliation to which they had previously resorted were merely with a view to gain time, it can hardly be expected that any faith shall be reposed in their present more moderate indications. The time for temporizing has passed, and the question as it seems to us, must be met, either by war, or unconditional submission on the part of the Turks. How far this latter alternative is likely to be adopted, those who are conversant with the history and national character of the fierce, haughty, intolerant, and brave Mussulmans, will have no difficulty in determining.

According to an article from a Liverpool paper, on the subject of the proposed change in the corn laws of England, it would seem, that owing to the high rate of duties, no relief will result therefrom to the consumer, and no market be opened with any prospect of gain to foreign growers.

Mr. N. B. Blunt a passenger in the John Jay, is understood to have brought back ratified, the Convention for extending the time of the Commercial Convention between the two countries, and that respecting boundaries.

London, April 6.

There is a report in circulation, which we believe to be well-founded, that the new Premier is already disgusted with the cares of office. Among other things, the firmness, or as one would say, obstinacy of a great personage, gives him much uneasiness.—Certainly, the gallant Duke's looks have not been much improved since his accession to political power; when we saw him on Thursday last, he had the appearance of a man worn down with anxiety.—*Sphynx.*

Government received despatches yesterday afternoon from Vienna. Of their contents nothing has transpired, but they are generally supposed to be favorable, as nothing to the contrary is known. The military preparations on the part of the Austrian government, and other indications of a warlike character, remain uncontradicted; and, from the tenor of some of the foreign journals, we are led to believe that a large Austrian army of observation is to be kept up, to watch the movements of the Russians. This, and other circumstances, seem fully to justify the supposition that there is the greatest distrust entertained on the part of the two Emperors.

Turkey.—The Russian troops had not passed the Pruth, but the day fixed for the passage is the 12th inst. The Emperor Nicholas sets off for the army about a week afterwards. Turkey, though she has granted a three month's armistice to the Greeks, has not yet taken any step that can warrant us in supposing she intends to accede to such conditions as would induce Russia to desist from war. On the contrary, the latest advices left her increasing her main army at Adrianople, and strengthening the forts of the Dardanelles.—*Courier.*

Vienna, March 25.

The day before yesterday, M. de Tatischef, Russian Ambassador, delivered to Prince Metternich the definitive note of the Russian Court concerning the affairs of the East. This note which was communicated to the courts of London and Paris, three weeks ago, announces the formal decision of the Emperor Nicholas, to force the Porte to accede to the treaty of London, of 6th July, it adds, that his Majesty will pass the Pruth with his army on the 12th April—lastly, it declares that the manifesto which will appear upon this subject will depend upon the answer which the Emperor may receive from the courts of London and Paris.

Frankfort, March 30.

Private letters received this evening from St. Petersburgh, announce that all the corps of the army of the south, are on their march towards the Pruth, and that the emperor will set out in eight days. In consequence of the arrival of a cabinet messenger, an extraordinary sitting of the German Diet was held yesterday afternoon. Baron Naglier, immediately set out for Berlin.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—*March* 29.

Cotton.—The import this week is 9227 bags, and the sales are 17,350 bags, (including 5000 taken on speculation) at fully last week's rates, viz:—620 Sea Islands at 12d to 19d—80 Stained do at 6½ to 9d—4990 Boweds at 5¼d to 7¼d—3300 Orleans at 5⅝d to 7⅞d—3420 Alabamas, &c. at 5¼d to 5 5-8d—850 Pernambe, at 7⅛d to 8½d—2740 Bahias and Maranhams, at 7 3-8d to 7 7-8d—220 Demeraras at 6⅞d to 9 3-8d 890 Egyptians at 6¾d to 9d—130 Manillas at 6¼d and 110 Surats and Bengals at 4¾d to 4⅞ per lb. The export of Raw Cotton from Great Britain, during the week ending 22d March, was 1265 bags, and from London, Liverpool and Hull, in the shape of only calicoes, (6074) and of Twist (2789) amounted to 8863 bags of Raw Cotton.

Monday, April 7.

Cotton.—There has continued a good demand for Cotton throughout the past week, at the full previous prices, and on the lower qualities of American a trifling advance has been established.

By the packet ship Montano, Paris papers of March 26th, have been received at New York, but they contain no new intelligence.

During the reading of the minutes, in the Session of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 25th of March, a great number of Deputies crowded round General Lafayette, to congratulate him on the perfect re-establishment of his health. The chamber was engaged in hearing and discussing the project of a law for the annual reversion of the electoral lists of juries. General Lafayette was sworn, and took his seat.

Extract of a letter dated Lima, 9th Dec. 1827.

The government is making preparations to receive Bolivar—if he does come, there will be some fighting. During our absence on a short cruize, Admiral Guise pressed many English and Americans, and did not deign to answer the letter of our Charge d' Affaires till the Peruvian frigate was under way. We are in hopes our Commodore will go to Payta and demand all the Americans.

From the New York Mercantile, Advertiser May 6.

Intelligence from the East Coast of Africa.—Captain Stevens, of the brig Mary Ann, which arrived last night, in 95 days from Zanzibar, informs, that the Sultan of Muscat arrived at that place about the middle of January, in a ship of the line, (the Liverpool,) two frigates, two gun brigs, and a great number of armed transports, with 5,000 troops, from Mombas and Patta, having subdued both places. He is, therefore, now in possession of all the principal ports from the Isle of Socatora to Cape Delgado. The town of Melinda is no more, the walls of the houses only remaining, having been destroyed several years since.

It was the desire and intention of the Sultan of Muscat, to send a frigate to the United States, for the purpose of forming a commercial treaty with the United States, and placing it on the same footing with that of England. He was endeavoring to procure a navigator capable of conducting a ship to the United States. The Imaun expressed much surprise that the Government of the United States had never made the attempt to enter into a commercial treaty with him. The advantages arising from it would be wholly in favor of American trade. His dominions now extend from the Persian Gulf to Cape Delgado.

A great number of French Slave Traders, from the isle of Bourbon, were on the coast. The schooner Union, Fransco, belonging to Bourbon, with a cargo of slaves, was cut off at Linda, by order of the Governor, and every Frenchman murdered except one man, who escaped by jumping overboard, and swimming to the shore.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF GREECE.

"If God be for us, who can be against us?"

"At length I am amongst you and render thanks to God for my safe arrival.

"The lively satisfaction with which you received me, and the confidence with which you surround me, deeply penetrate my heart. The moment has not yet arrived that I can testify the whole of my devotedness and gratitude, but I hope to convince you of them, when I shall make known to your representatives, legally constituted in national asssembly, the communications with which I am entrusted.

"You will then find that the only object of my travels and my efforts since the month of May last, has been to relieve our dear country from the hard and isolated situation in which it has been placed to the present day; to secure without delay the happiness promised by the first paragraph of the additional article of the treaty of London of the 6th of July last, and to procure to it pecuniary resources on the part of all the Powers who have signed that treaty.

"The honors rendered the 24th of this month have for their objects your flag, and the installation of your new Government. They must convince us that its ends are not yet attained, but they shall be the moment the Government of the interior, strong by its laws can deliver you from frightful anarchy and conduct you by degrees to your national and political regeneration.

"Then you will be able to give to the Allied Sovereigns the indispensable pledges, which you owe them in order that they may no longer doubt of the march which you will take to obtain the salutary object which led to the treaty of London, and the memorable day of October 20.

"Before this period you have no right to hope for the assistance that I have invoked for you, nor for any thing which can serve the cause of good order within, or the preservation of your reputation abroad.

"I am much afflicted that the National Assembly of Trezene have not furnished to the senate sufficient force to cause its independence to triumph. It is impossible to convoke a national assembly before the month of April; but during this interval, the present crisis, if continued, might destroy all our hopes, and deprive you of the fruits of the immense sacrifices which you have made in your sacred struggle—a struggle which you have sustained with as much bravery as perseverence.

"Persuaded that you desire with ardour to obtain the fruits of those sacrifices, and to realize the expectations of the Allied Powers, as well as the interest with which the Christian world honors you, I have made use of the only means in my power to attain them by convoking a national assembly for April, and by adopting till then a provisional government, founded on the basis of the acts of Epidaurus, Astra, and Trezene.

"I have chosen this kind of government, after having consulted the Senate, and those among you with whose experience I am acquainted. I shall have their support as well as that of the men who, by the suffrages of the provinces, have already raised themselves to the honorable functions of representatives of the nation.

"In joining themselves to me they will partake my labours and share my responsibility. The national assembly will be judge of this.

"My whole life, the political career which I have run for more than thirty years, the favour which I have acquired in several countries of Europe, evince to you that the only object of my resolution is to place you under the shield of laws, and to preserve you from the fatal consequences of an arbitrary government.

(Signed)

The Governor J. A. CAPO D'ISTRIAS.

"Egina, Feb. 2."

Liverwort.—The following is a copy of a letter from Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, to Dr. G. B. Taylor, of this City, in answer to an inquiry by the latter, as to the opinion of Dr. P. upon the medical virtues of the Liverwort:—*Nat. Int.*

Philadelphia, May 3, 1828.

DEAR SIR: My experience in the use of the Liverwort is so very limited, that I do not feel authorized to offer an opinion respecting its *medical powers.* In the few instances in which I have consented to a trial of it, not the smallest benefit has resulted from its use. I am much pleased to find you so determined to resist quackery. In the present state of my information I should by no means depend on the supposed efficacy of the Liverwort as a preventive or cure of phthisis, because it might take the place of other more appropriate and efficacious remedies.

I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully, your faithful servant, P. S. PHYSICK.

GEO. B. TAYLOR, M. D.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PUZZLE.

The pressure of air on two inches, is considerably heavier than that of a man's breath. Suppose the weight of the air resisting on the upper card to be 12 pounds, and that of a man's breath to be 6 pounds; consequently there is 6 pounds of a dead weight, and the breath or lighter air forces a passage between the cards, which causes the suction.

Take the lower card away, and the upper will immediately fly off. The reason is obvious: there is a sufficiency of air underneath to balance that on top, except where the card lies on the quill, which I suppose not to be the eighth of an inch. The pressure is, of course, reduced in proportion, whilst the breath is the same weight, passing through the tube. Consequently, the heavier forces the lighter weight. Make two cards of a size till the upper blows off. Although there is no circulation of air, the pressure on top is then brought to a level with the breath passing through the quill. A card, something less than a cent in size, will immediately fly off, that being the graduation of a man's breath to that of the atmosphere.

I find, by the above experiment, that a common pair of bellows has not a sufficiency of air to balance that weight of air that rests on two inches in diameter. F. T.

New Holland.—The London Quarterly Review has an article on Cunningham's "Two Years' in New South Wales," from which we gather the following particulars. England first sent convicts to New Holland in 1788. At that time there was not a civilized being, nor an European animal on the island. Now there are 400,000 inhabitants; 200,000 sheep; 100,000 cattle; three newspapers; two banks; several distilleries, one of which consumes 50,000 bushels of grain in a year; 32 steam, wind and water mills; 23 breweries, 50 vessels in the trade with England, China, India, &c. schools, churches, reading rooms, pianos, post offices, stage coaches, mechanics of all kinds, thirty farmers, &c. Of the adult inhabitants, obout one half are convicts in servitude, one fourth convicts who have been emancipated, and one fourth free emigrants. There are three males to one female.

Christian Advocate & Journal.

Cotton Seed Whiskey.—The people of Georgia have discovered that whiskey can be obtained from cotton seed; and another poisonous liquid is therefore to be added to those which are now ruining the country.—This new whiskey has a villanous smell, but it makes the topers, "squabble, swagger and swear," and will of course be swallowed.

A Monument to De Witt Clinton.—A [meeting] ing of the citizens of Albany was announced in the papers of that city to be held, [this] evening, for the purpose of entering into measures for the erection of a monument to the memory of the lamented De Witt Clinton. Of the money which such an undertaking would cost, there might, we think, be [no] existing circumstances, a better application be made. His memory needs not to be perpetuated by an inscription on a [marble] tured marble: it lives in the hearts of his countrymen, to whom he has been a [benefactor] and faithful servant; and his own [genius] has devised, and his own perseverance erected, a work, which will hand his name and fame down to the latest posterity. CLINTON *Canal* is his monument—a [more] monument than the Phidian art could possibly accomplish, and one that will outlive its illustrious architect's name to be [honored] and revered when tombs and nauseous shall have mouldered into nothing.

The spirit which animates the citizens of Albany is certainly a commendable one, but at the present time, when the hand of justice has already despoiled the widowed and orphaned relicts of the great man to whose memory they intend honor, a portion of their little patrimony, and the [citizens] ens the remainder, we cannot but think the sum which they are desirous of expending in the expression of their gratitude and veneration for the deeds and the character of De Witt Clinton, and their regret for his loss, would be much better disposed if were it bestowed in alleviating the condition of his family. Besides, when a monument to his memory shall be undertaken, it should be the work of the nation, to which his death was a calamity, or of the state at least, of which he was the brightest ornament; and not of the citizens of a single town.—*N. Y. Merchant's Telegraph.*

A considerable excitement prevails in the City of New York, respecting the Auction of Foreign Goods. The mercantile world is divided into two parties. On the one side are the Auctioneers; on the other, Merchants and many of the Manufacturers. The former enlarge upon the facilities which they afford for the sale and purchase of goods. The Merchants, on the other hand, plead that the Auctioneers become the principal sellers, instead of themselves; and that their business is very much injured by the large quantities of foreign goods, which are now sold by the gentlemen of the hammer. The Manufacturers likewise point to the large imports of goods which are poured into the market, for the purposes of public sale, and which are sold so cheap as to supersede to a great measure the use of our domestic manufactures. The feeling which has been excited manifests itself in various ways. The newspapers are charged with many irritating articles. The editors are beginning to take sides. Some of the Auctioneers have ceased to advertise in the National Advocate, which has taken sides against them—and where the Auctioneers' advertisements formerly were displayed with the pomp of type, are now black ruled empty spaces, such as were exhibited in the French Journals after the pens of the Censors had been run through their proof sheets. Meetings have been held at New York to adopt measures to reduce, if not put down the system of auctioneering; and on last Friday evening, another meeting was called at the Masonic Hall, of the citizens generally opposed to the present Auction practices. Two memorials have already been presented to Congress by the opponents of the Auctioneers, for the purpose of inducing that body to discourage the system—and particularly by curtailing or abolishing the custom house credit on such foreign goods as are shipped to be sold off at auctions.—*Richmond Compiler.*

From the Raleigh Register.

The following amusing story was related by Mr. O'Connel, at a recent Catholic meeting in Dublin. It is copied from English papers received at this Office:—

Mr. O'Connel began—"You will expect a *Speech*, but I will tell you a story, which will lose nothing in interest by being founded in fact. In the County of Cork, there lately lived a man named *Seely*, and for what I know, he may live there still. He, it seems, was not only opposed to Catholicism, but his antipathy to every thing *Popish*, was proverbial.—Seely had a friend equally prejudiced, and in one of their conversations, which, as usual, the Catholics were the subject, Seely said, "Tom, I hate Popery, and I don't know why." "I hate it too," said Tom, "but I can't tell the reason."—While the discussion took place between Pope and Maguire, Seely posted all the way, to witness the triumph of Pope against his Papist opponent. He went every day, and actually run mad from high-wrought feeling. In one of his wandering fits, he took a notion that his *right leg* was a *Papist*, though all the rest of his body was *Protestant.* Doctors were summoned, and medicaments administered, but still no good resulted. He would not suffer his Popish leg to be covered by his *blanket*, cold as it was. His friends remonstrated. "What!" said Seely, "would I be such a scoundrel as to let a Popish leg sleep with me? No, I would rather die than act such a rascally part!"

"*John Bull* acts in the same manner as Dick Seely. Ireland is the right arm and leg of England, and yet because she is a *Popish*, John will not throw around her the *blanket of the Constitution.*"

A rock fish, weighing 110 pound, was caught in the Delaware, on the 26th ult. in the fishery of J. Lodge, Esq. at Billingsport, 15 miles from Philadelphia. It is the largest ever taken in that river.

A temperate habit and a placid gentle disposition are excellent anodynes; they assuage pain and soften misfortune, leaving Nature free to work her own wonders.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 15, 1828.

The Federal Court commenced its Spring Term in the City of Raleigh on Monday last; and was expected to adjourn last evening. There was no business before the Grand Jury.

Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter were both present.

Signs.—At a muster of Capt. Gillespie's company, in Rowan county, the votes on the Presidential question stood, for Jackson 47, for Adams 19. In Capt. Dula's company, in Wilkes county, Jackson 65, Adams 20. In Capt. Mitchell's company, in Stokes county, Jackson 85, Adams 4. But these are all far exceeded by the vote of a company in Burke county, in which Gen. Jackson received *one hundred and fifteen votes*, Mr. Adams *none*.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey have in the press, to be speedily published, Travels of Gen. Lafayette in the United States, in 1824 and 1825—By Col. La Vasseur, 1 vol. 8vo.

Major Hamilton, of Charleston, has notified his constituents, (whom he has served, with distinguished honor to himself, for six years,) that he is not a candidate for re-election to the next Congress. His letter, announcing this determination, closes as follows:

"In bidding you farewell, I cannot but recollect the affecting circumstances of kindness which accompanied your first invitation that I should become your representative, at a time when I did not reside among you; when, in giving me your confidence in advance, you had the magnanimity to sacrifice all those natural prejudices which belong to locality and residence. I trust, at that time, as well as since, your selection affected me with more humility than pride. Humility, because your very favor threw me, as his successor, in contrast with that man, who, whilst living, was the object of your unbounded confidence and admiration, and whose memory, now that he is dead, you may well cherish, as a beautiful tree, which was planted by your hand, and has grown green and flourished in your favor. Indeed, when I think of what he was, can I say aught but this? Take back your trust—go seek if you can find another man like your lamented Lowndes—one of the same gentleness, yet firmness of spirit and purity of soul—one so wise, so modest, and so just—if you can, thrice blessed will be the result of your search.

In closing my account for the last six years, I see many omissions, from inability, and a relaxation from labour, which is worse. Perhaps, too, I can discover much that I have both said and done, which I would willingly take back, the indiscretions of a temper too easily excited; but there is one thing of which I will not abate a jot, and that is, the consciousness of my having borne true allegiance and perfect loyalty to your interest and honor, and that I have ever been deeply penetrated with that gratitude which now impels me to subscribe myself

Your obliged and faithful fellow citizen,
JAMES HAMILTON, Jr.

Washington, May 1, 1828.

The House of Representatives have fixed on the 26th inst. for adjournment, by a majority of 124 to 64. The Senate have not acted on the resolution, but laid it on the table, probably until that body shall have disposed of the Tariff Bill.

The Tariff Bill is still under discussion in the Senate. On Saturday last Mr. Macon occupied the floor for two hours and a half in opposition to the Bill.

It gives us pleasure to state that Congress has appropriated *twenty-two thousand dollars*, to be refunded to this State, being the amount expended by her in extinguishing the title of certain Indians of the Cherokee tribe, to reservations of land granted to them in fee simple, by treaties with the United States, in the years 1817 and 1819.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Senate sat yesterday to the unusual late hour of 10 o'clock, engaged in a debate of great interest and point on the Tariff Bill, on which no decisive question has yet been taken. This eleven hours' sitting in the Senate, unless at the latest stage of a session, is probably without precedent, and indicates the depth of feeling which pervades the deliberations of that body. Of the incidents and debates which marked this sitting, due notice will be hereafter taken.

The bill authorizing a subscription of one million of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, yesterday finally passed the House of Representatives, by a very handsome majority, which would have been increased rather than diminished, had all the Members been present.—*Nat. Int., 10th inst.*

Wilmington, May 7.

The Federal Court, his Honor Judge Potter presiding, was opened and closed in about five minutes on Monday last.

During the operations of the Dredging Machine, on our River, substances have occasionally been disinterred by the buckets, which led to a supposition that the upper shoal covered a space, which was at a remote period, a channel of considerabe depth. Lately the operations have brought to view, an additional fact confirming this supposition; and which also indicates that the shoal mentioned, is an accumulation, which owes its origin to the carelessness of mariners, in the first settlement of the country; and was not formed by alluvion from the adjacent Islands, as shrewdly conjectured by our former Engineer, Fulton.

The boat is now working on the shoal, deepened to 9, 10 and 11 feet at low water, which is 5 or 6 feet below the surface; as it was prior to the commencement of operations. On the 1st. inst. the buckets brought up several ballast stones of different kinds, generally small and round: a few, resembling building stone.

From the facts stated, we are warranted in drawing these inferences; that the upper shoal filled a space, which at the first attempts to colonize the country, was an unobstructed channel of from 14 to 15 feet deep; that it was used as a ship channel; that ships lying there were in the practice of throwing their ballast into the River; and that the ballast so deposited, formed heaps, about which the sand and mud, and other accessions of frequent inundations accumulated rapidly into a shoal of such magnitude, as effectually to barricado the channel against vessels of heavy burden. The main inference is strengthened by the additional fact, that the current through the recently cut channel, has increased in rapidity, since the channel was fully opened.

When the country was first settled, Old Town (now a plantation) about one mile below the upper shoal, was the site of the town, at which vessels discharged and received cargoes.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

From the New York American.

The pecuniary resources of this city are of great extent and elasticity, and seem to be always at command for any emergency. For some time a considerable pressure for money has been felt; and in this state of the market it was known, that in addition to the ordinarily large amount of payments which are always falling due about the first of May, there would on Saturday last become payable an unusually large sum for duties, and for notes given at some great public sales. That day, therefore, was looked to with no little solicitude; but it has passed, almost without a protest, and probably a sum not much short of *three millions of dollars*, was on that day punctually paid, in the midst of all the much complained of pressure for money.

This we think confirms very signally our notion of the extent and elasticity of the resources of this city. Still it is not to be doubted, that the demand for money is very great—and that the state of trade is in general, not prosperous. Imported goods of almost every description are selling, as we are informed, at a sacrifice—while our own produce accumulates and finds no purchasers. Such, however, are the alternations in all commercial countries, and they correct themselves. The loss on imports this year, will diminish the number of adventurers in this line for the next—and in like manner the accumulation of produce will so reduce its price, as to enable merchants to come forward and ship it with some prospect of safety to foreign markets.

Our farmers and planters will indeed receive less for what they sell—but on the other hand they will pay less for what they buy. Money becomes more valuable—and industry and economy indispensible to success and comfort in every vocation.

From the National Gazette.

Washington Irving received *three thousand pounds sterling*, from Murray, the London bookseller, for his *Life of Columbus.*

Additional Defalcation.—It has been ascertained, that in the year 1824, the Treasurer of the Cincinnati Society of this State paid over into the hands of Jerman Baker, the late Treasurer of this Commonwealth, in conformity with the provisions of an act of Assembly, the Funds of that Institution, subject to certain pensions and conditions. This fund is to go to the use of the College at Lexington, on condition, that it establishes a Professorship of Fortification and gunnery, &c. The largest proportion of the funds paid over, consisted of U. States and State Stocks, which were payable and were actually paid in the course of the year 1825. It appears that Mr. B. did appropriate a part of these funds to the purchase of 30 odd Bank shares—but there is every reason to believe that about $10,000 of the Cincinnati Fund was wasted by him, of which he has given no account on the books of the Treasury or any where else. The *whole* of his defalcation cannot, therefore, be estimated at less than from 35 to 36,000 dolls. The Cincinnati Fund was paid directly into his hands, without passing through the Auditor's Office, as is the usual regulation with the Commonwealth's moneys—and this variation is expected to give rise to a question between the Commonwealth and the late Treasurer's Securities, whether they are liable to her for moneys thus paid into the Treasurer's hands.—*Rich. Enq.*

Cotton Crop.—Mr. Cobb of the Senate, stated in his remarks last Friday—"That, in that part of Georgia in which he lived, but little more than *half crops* of cotton had been made in the last year, and, that he had seen a document from one of the commercial cities of the South by which it would seem that the exports of cotton, of the crop of 1327, would be from 100,000 to 200,000 bales less than those of the year preceding.

Perspiration.—Mr. Macnish, who has just published a work entitled the "Anatomy of Drunkenness," says he has met with two instances—the one in a claret, the other in a port drinker, where the moisture which exuded from the body was of a ruddy complexion, somewhat similar to the wine on which their debauch had been committed.

A Rare Bargain.—John Cook, a labourer, has lately been called upon by the overseers of Tingal to support his wife, whom he sold for half a crown about 16 years since; but the worst part of the story is, he is also required to support seven children she has had by the purchaser.—*Dublin Post.*

No report has yet been made, in Congress, on Prince John's nose. The expense of discussing this important subject, it is presumed, will be short of $100,000. The pittance due to the officers of the revolutionary war, is to be withheld until the nose affair is disposed of.—*Noah.*

There are only two things in which the false professors of all religions have agreed; to persecute all other sects, and to plunder their own.

The deficit in the French revenue was announced, on the 12th March, to be 217 millions of francs. It is charged to the mismanagement of the late prime minister *Villele*, by his enemies.

Arrival Extraordinary.—The Concord N. H. Register, of Saturday, announces the safe arrival at the post office in Acworth, its place of destination, of a *Letter*, mailed at Windsor, Vt. May 20, 1820—having performed the route in little less than eight years. Distance, 23 miles—intermediate Post Office, *one*—chances of arrving, 832.

MARRIED,

In Wadesborough, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. C. P. Elliott, Dr. GEORGE W. DISMUKES, to Miss MARY S. PEGUESE, all of Anson.

DIED,

Another Soldier of the Revolution gone!—Died, in this town, yesterday morning, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Shepherd was one of those who actively promoted, and ardently sustained, the contest which resulted in the Independence of his country. He maintained an excellent character through life, and died without fear and without reproach.

In this county, on Tuesday last, Mr. JOHN BARCLAY, Sen., formerly a merchant of Wilmington.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE V. DICKINSON, wife of P. E. Dickinson, Esq., of this town.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9 a 9 50; Bagging, yard, 20 a 22½. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 16½. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, $4 25 a 4 50; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 33 a 35. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liver. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 36 a 40. Whiskey, 25 a 30. Wheat 70 a 75.



The Commercial Line

FROM Norfolk, via Seaford and Dover, to Philadelphia, has commenced running three trips pr. week. [May 15, 1828. 71tf.

U. S. Bank Notes wanted.

Apply at this office.

May 15.

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at Fayetteville, on Friday, the 30th instant; Stockholders are particularly requested to attend either in person or by proxy.

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*

May 10, 1828. 71-3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1828.

Mary McLean *vs.* Peter McEachin.—James McEachin *vs.* Peter McEachin. Three different cases.

Original Attachments levied upon Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above cases is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless the said Peter McEachin appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, final judgment will be entered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. S. C.

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114, Market Street, BALTIMORE, MAY 1.

We have now the pleasure to present the Scheme of the

Maryland State Lottery, No. 2,

For 1828,

and anticipating the same spirited demand for the tickets as in the Scheme No. 1, the drawing will take place on

Wednesday, 28th This month, (May)

under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council,

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Eight Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 prize	of 8,000 Dolls. is		8,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 2,000 Dolls. is		2,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 1,000 Dolls. is		1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes	of	500 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
10 prizes	of	100 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
10 prizes	of	50 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	10 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	5 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
5000 prizes	of	3 Dolls. is	15,000 Dolls.
5225 prizes, amounting to			30,000 Dolls.

This Scheme contains only 10,000 tickets, and is arranged on the

Odd and Even System,

by which the Holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is *certain of obtaining at least One Prize and may draw Three.*

Whole Tickets, $4 | *Quarters,* $1 00
Halves, 2 | *Eighths,* 50

To be had in a great variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

114, Market Street, Baltimore,

where the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn yesterday in the First Class, was sold; and where BOTH the Great Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

☞ Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

Baltimore, May 1, 1828. 70-2w.

DRAWING OF THE

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,

CLASS No. 14.

13—38—43—33—16—10

Holders of prizes are requested to call and receive the cash, or have them renewed in some other Lottery soon to be drawn. Orders received for Tickets in the New York

Consolidated Lottery, No. 7,

Which was drawn yesterday in the city of N. York,

HIGHEST PRIZE 24,000 DOLLARS.

Tickets $10; *Shares in proportion.*

☞ Orders for Tickets in this Lottery will be received until Monday next.—The drawing will be received on Wednesday.

P. J. HALE.

May 15, 1828.

From the New York Enquirer.

Economy.—A few days ago, we published some extracts from the Contingent Book, laid before Congress, which did credit to Mr. Adams out in his declaration, that every dollar of the people's money was expended *"with an eye to the strictest economy."* We make a further extract, in order to show the people how shamefully their money was squandered by the administration.

United States' Indian Department to Mority Furst, Dr.

Expenses in coming to Washington to take President Adams's likeness,	$125 00
Returning,	
Loss of time and services in taking said	125 00
Dress,	
Miniature lead dies, at $250 each,	750 00
	$1,000 00

Received payment, MORITY FURST.

New York, 15th January, 1826.

Recommended for payment—charge to *contingencies* Indian Department. (Remit to New York.)

THOS. L. McKINNEY,

(A) Dept. of War, Office of Ind. Affairs.

January 19, 1826.

"Five *thousand dollars* for taking the likeness of President Adams; besides, $100 for the gold medal of his Excellency. Truly, we are going on swimmingly—the public coffers overflowing—it is true, we cannot afford to pay the pittance due to the surviving officers of the revolution, but we can find $1,100 for painting the President's likeness; and if it be difficult to find an appropriation, it may be run down to the Indian Department. But this is not the extent of the shameful waste of public money; we have something further in the way of Fine Arts.

To King, and A. Ford for Painting portraits of Indians,	$1,591 50
Further—	
To King, for painting Indian Portraits,	527 75
To Cooper, for 33 Picture Frames,	147 62
	$2,266 87

"Two thousand, two hundred, and sixty-six dollars, and eighty-seven cents, for painting the portraits of savages, who have no more idea of the fine arts, nor should have, than a herd of Caloes. What are we to think of our public men who sanction such waste of public money? Had the Indians received ploughs and agricultural utensils—cattle—garden and vegetable seeds, any thing, in short, calculable to be of service to them; no objection would be made—but to set them in a chair, befeathered and bespangled, and be-painted with vermilion, rings in their noses and ears, and rattle-tails in their heads, and have their portraits drawn at a national expense of $2,266 87, is, undoubtedly, a stain on our character as a prudent and wise people. But this is not all the cost to which the nation is subjected.

To Kennison, for boarding Indians,	$1,040 00
To Brown, for boarding Creek Indians,	3,273 88
	$4,313 88

These people come to Washington on their business—they are accustomed, at home, to the deer of the forest, and the fish of the sea; but our aristocracy, at Washington, must have them fed on turtle and champaign, thereby and demoralizing their habits, and introducing debauchery and excess among the children of nature—no matter, as long as the people's money is to be used for the purpose, and their friends benefited.

The Romance of History.—The admirable work from the pen of the unfortunate suicide, Henry Neele, of the melancholy termination of whose life we gave a detailed account, a short time since, in the Telegraph, is about to be published, we understand, by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, of Philadelphia. The same publishers have also in press, Sir Walter Scott's last novel, St. Valentine's Day, or the Fair Maid of Perth, the second series of Irish Fairy Legends, and a beautiful edition of Bishop Heber's travels and poems, in three volumes.—*N. Y. Mer. Telegraph.*

A musical spit.—A musical phenomenon, in the shape of a *spit*, is in possession of the Count de Castel Maria, of Treviso. It plays twenty-four tunes while turning one hundred and thirty roasts, and thus directs the time and length of the culinary process, while it contributes to the entertainmnet of the cook. We have heard of a physician feeling his patient's pulse to a tune, and thereby ascertaining the degree of fever, but if this instrument comes into general use, we may expect wonderful changes. We shall then hear of long and short metre rump steaks, adagio ribs and allegro fried oysters, and the operations of our refectories will be conducted to favorite airs. Our friend Lovejoy for instance, will ask, when we pay him a visit, for dinner at noon—"To what tune will you have it cooked?" and custom will demand that we answer, "to the tune of Robin Adair, or Connie Doon," *ad libitum*, with appoggiatura *and accompaniments con spirito*—and then we proceed to the repast con *furia*.

Noah.

We have never read a more elegant or more beautiful eulogium than the following notice of the Quakers. It is contained in a note to one of Lawrence's lectures, a work recently published in Salem, Mass.

"If I regard them as a religious sect or as a body of citizens, whether I look to their private or public conduct, I hold the Quakers in the highest respect. As Christians, they have no unintelligible articles of faith—they waste no time in splitting the hairs of theological controversy—their singular and honorable distinction is practical Christianity evinced in blameless lives, in renouncing all force and violence, in endeavoring to fulfil literally the Gospel precepts of peace and good will, in active benevolence, in unremitting personal as well as pecuniary co-operation in all measures calculated to diminish the amount of human misery and suffering, and to improve the condition of their fellow creatures. These truly christian merits would redeem even heavier sins than an adherence to the plain and simple garb, and the unceremonious language of George Fox and William Penn."

Printing Presses.—As this subject, particularly in relation to expedition, is becoming of great interest to printers generally, we subjoin an extract of a letter from the agent we sent to London, for one of Napier's new improvements.

"In selecting this new press of Napier's for the Enquirer, I have been governed by the conviction, that it unites expedition with economy—that it will do *better work* than any he has invented (for the cylinder, which is very large, makes but one revolution while the form passes twice under the inking rollers) that it has a greater advantage over all other presses that I have seen, in the formation of the margin of the sheet, which is very essential; for, when the margin is once formed, the whole publication can be worked without any alteration; and it will work a very small form, or the largest daily newspaper in the world. It is the best and most simple thing of the kind I have ever seen. It will work, with ease, 1000 sheets per hour, with one man at the wheel, one boy to feed, and one to receive the sheets—the whole expense for working the machine ought not to exceed $18 per week. [Our present expense is about $50.] It will be shipped in the packet of the first of May." Cost about $3000.—*Noah.*

Shocking.—On the night of the 16th ult. two stout negro men came to the Store of Mr. Richard O. Maher on Old Street, after the occupant had gone to rest. They requested admission on some plausible pretext, and Mr. M. knowing their voices let them in without hesitation. But to his great surprise, one of them commenced an immediate attack upon him, stabbed him in the head, neck and breast, dreadfully mangling and bruising him, and ending by throwing him on the floor, and placing a bed upon him—While this was going on, it is supposed the other fellow was employed in plundering the store of money &c. Being alarmed, they both made off.—The cries of Mr. M. were heard by a neighbor, who found him in the situation above described. Perfectly in his senses, he detailed all the circumstances, and mentioned the names of the villains who had attacked him. Immediate pursuit commenced—one of the negroes was discovered in the course of the night, and chased into the river, where he was drowned. The other was taken next morning, and has made ample confessions. Mr. Maher lingered until yesterday, when he expired to the great regret of the whole community—and his remains will this evening be followed to the grave by many who knew him as an inoffensive citizen, quietly pursuing his business, who could scarcely have given just cause of enmity to any human being.—*Petersburg Int.*

The London Morning Chronicle affirms that, according to the latest and most authentic accounts, the number of Dissenters in Great Britain, including the Scotch Presbyterians in both kingdoms, amounts to ten millions of souls.

Stomach of the Horse.—It is popularly known that a horse cannot be made to vomit. This is owing to one half of the stomach being covered by an insensible cuticle; and when an emetic substance is exhibited, the food is thrown upon this part of the stomach, and remains there. The attempt, however, was once successful; but it cost the animal its life—the stomach being burst by the violence of its efforts.

London Weekly Review.

Northern Wit.—A Scotch woman, whose name was Margaret, did nothing but swear and abuse, instead of answering the minister. "Ah, Margaret," says he, "donna ye ken where a' the sinfu' gang?" "De'il tak' them that kens, as weel as them that speers," cries she. "Ah, Margaret, they gang where there be wailing and gnashing o' teeth." "By my trow, then," says Margaret, "let them gnash that hae them, for the de'il a stump hae I had these twenty years."

At the late session of the court of appeals of South Carolina, a decision was made involving the validity of settlements before marriage. The Court set aside a settlement of this sort, where it was made to appear that the husband making a settlement of all his property on his intended wife, was indebted to a considerable amount.

Perspicuity.—A letter is advertised in the Milledgeville post office, in the following manner:

"To——Shalders, living in geasper County georgia—the name I think Dont now—but farow left too Hogs there—she joined the Methodes society living on Muddy."

High Praise.—The Raleigh Register notices, as worthy of its highest commendation, the circumstance of a gentleman having been one of its subscribers for twenty-eight years, without having been in arrears for more than six months at any one time. We have it in our power to record a still more extraordinary circumstance of a similar character. There are at present two gentlemen of this city, who have been subscribers to the City Gazette for fifty years and upwards, who, we believe, have never been in arrears, and who, during the term of our proprietorship, have scarcely given us the trouble of handing in our bills.

Charleston City Gazette.

From the Charleston Mercury.

A gentleman complaining to his Boot-Maker, that a pair of boots recently sent to him were too short, and that he wanted a pair to cover the whole calf, had the following *jeu d'esprit* sent to him:—

NEW BOOTS.

These boots were never made for me,
They are too short by half,
I want them long enough, d'ye see,
To cover *all* the calf.
Why, Sr, said Last, with stifled laugh,
To alter them I'll try;
But if they cover *all the calf*,
They must be *five feet high.*

POETRY.

BOYHOOD.

"Oh, once again who would not be a boy?"—*Byron.*

The dreams of early youth,
How beautiful they are—how full of joy—
When fancy looks like truth,
And life shews not a taint of sin's alloy.

When every heart appears
The temple of high thought and noble deed—
When our most bitter tears
Fall o'er some melancholy page we read.

The summer morn's fresh hours,
Her thousand woodland songs—her glorious hues:
Oh! life's so full of flowers,
The difficulty *then* is where to choose!

The wonderful blue sky—
Its cloudy palaces, its gorgeous fanes—
The rainbow tints which lie
Like distant golden seas near purple plains.—

These never shine again
As once they shone upon our raptured gaze:
The clouds which may remain
Paint *other visions* than in those sweet days!

In hours thus pure—sublime—
Dreams we would *make* realities: life seems
So changed in after-time,
That we would *wish* realities were dreams!

THE PROVINCE OF WOMAN.

BY HANNAH MOORE.

As some fair violet, loveliest of the glade,
Sheds its mild fragrance on the lonely shade,
Withdraws its modest head from public sight,
Nor courts the sun, nor seeks the glare of light;
Should some rude hand profanely dare intrude,
And bear its beauties from its native wood,
Exposed abroad its languid colors fly,
Its form decays, and all its odours die.
So WOMAN, born to dignify retreat,
Unknown to flourish, and unseen be great;
To give domestic life its sweetest charm;
With softness polish, and with virtue warm;
Fearful of fame, unwilling to be known,
Should seek but Heaven's applauses and her own;
Should dread no blame but that which crimes impart,
The censures of a *self-condemning* heart.

What is memory? 'tis the light
Which hallows life—a ray profound
Upon the brow of mental night;
An echo—time the passing sound;—
A mirror—its bright surface shows
Hope, fear, grief, love, delight, regret;
A generous spring; a beam which glows
Long after sun and star have set;
A leaf, nor storm nor blight can fade—
An ark in time's bereaving sea—
A perfume from a flower decayed—
A treasure for Eternity!

The Crocodile.—"As the crocodile feeds in the Nile," says Herodotus, "the inside of his mouth is always lined with *bdella*. All birds, one alone excepted, fly from the crocodile; but that bird, the *trochilos*, on the contrary, flies to him with eagerness, and renders him a great service; for every time that the crocodile lands to rest himself, and stretches himself out with open jaws, the *trochilos* enters his mouth, which it clears of the *bdella* that it finds there. The crocodile is grateful, and never does any injury to the litle bird from which he receives so good an office." Although this statement is confirmed by Aristotle, Pliny, and other ancient writers, it has been very generally discredited in modern times. Recent inquiries, however, show that in this, as in most of his relations, the father of history is justified by the fact. The term "bdella" has hitherto been translated "leech." It seems, however, that it is a kind of gnat, myriads of which insects swarm on the banks of the Nile, and attack the crocodile when he comes to repose on the sand. His mouth is not so hermetically closed but that they can enter, which they do in such numbers, that the interior of his palate, which is naturally of a bright yellow, appears covered with a darkish brown crust. The insects strike their trunks into the orifices of the glands which abound in the mouth of the crocodile; and the tongue of the crocodile being immoveable, he cannot get rid of them. It is then that the *trocholis*, a kind of little ring-plover, which pursues the gnats every where, hastens to his relief, and dislodges his troublesome enemies; and that without any danger to itself; the crocodile always taking care, when he is about to shut his mouth, to make certain movements which warn the bird to fly away.

Continual prosperity hardens the heart, as continual sunshine does the earth; but when the one is softened by the tears of sorrow, and the other by genial showers, they yield those fruits which the necessities of man require. Goodness is twice blessed in what it gives and what it receives. The peace and comfort we impart to others is restored to our own bosom, by the satisfaction of an approving conscience, as the vapours which ascend through the day, fall back at night in refreshing dews upon the earth.

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10 Hhds. and 15 bbls. prime St. Croix *SUGAR*,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
May 7, 1828. 70-3t.

Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Johnson, to secure a debt due to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 29th instant,

Fifty-three Shares

of the Capital Stock of said Company. Terms made known at sale. JOHN CRUSOE, Treas'r.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1828. 70-4t.

Fayetteville Academy.

MR. TRIPP, a graduate and late Tutor of Waterville College, (Maine,) is appointed Principal of the Fayetteville Academy, and has entered upon the duties of his station.

It is hoped that this Gentleman will raise the character of our School to its former celebrity; but, to do so, it requires the united patronage of the Town and its vicinity.

Boys can here be thoroughly furnished for entering any College or University. Board may be had on reasonable terms in respectable private families.

H. POTTER, *Pres't School Com.*
Fayetteville, April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I SHALL expose to Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 2d of June next, the following *LANDS*, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs on the same, due for the year 1826.

	Taxes.
1130 acres of Land on Deep Creek and Stewart's creek, listed by Dan. Munroe, Jr.	$3 19
500 acres on Little River, listed by Daniel McNeill,	1 85
900 acres on do. do., listed by Neill McNeill, Esq.	3 00
350 acres near B. Newberry, listed by Absolem Marsh,	2 62
1462½ acres on Beaver Creek, listed by Malcom McPherson,	5 72

JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*
By D. GILLIS, *D. Sh'ff.*
March 7, 1828. 69ts.

Notice.

THE Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of North Carolina, will meet in Fayetteville on Thursday, the 22d May next, of which the Clergy and Laity are desired to take notice—and as matters of great importance to the Church, will be laid before that Body—a full attendance of the Lay Delegates from the different Congregations, is requested.

JN. S. RAVENSCROFT,
Bish. of the Diocess of N. C.
April 19.

Traveller's Inn,

AT THE SIGN OF THE HEART.



S. A. MATHIEU having re-established, in that pleasantly situated House on Broad street, three doors below the corner of De Kalb street, formerly occupied as such, *A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, by Mr. J. B. Mathieu, humbly solicits a share of the public patronage, and will assure those who may favor her with a call, that no exertions on her part will be wanting to make her house the quiet and comfortable repose of the weary Traveller.

Her Stables will be constantly supplied with the best provender.

S. A. MATHIEU.
Camden, S. C., April 26, 1828. 69 5w.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
January 17. 54tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy BACON,
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
May 1, 1828.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed the Standard Keeper's Office to the office on Gillespie street, formerly occupied by David Ochiltree, Esq. nearly opposite to the residence of Mr. Staiert, and hereby gives notice to all persons using Weights and Measures in the Town of Fayetteville, and County of Cumberland, to bring them forward and have them examined and adjusted agreeable to act of Assembly.

ISAAC NEWBERRY, S. K.
April 30, 1828. 69tf.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

HAVING a wish to emigrate from this to the South, we will sell low, our *LANDS* on Cape Fear river, viz: about *Seven Hundred Acres*, on the North West side of said river, 17 miles above Fayetteville, and equal to any on the river. There is about 150 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, about one half fresh ground; well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, wheat, and oats, with excellent Springs, and reasonably good Buildings.

Also, several other Tracts of Pine Land, on the East side of said river, and on Black river, which have the advantages of excellent Mill Sites on them, and Timber inexhaustible. Also, two Lots in Averasborough. All which we will sell low. Any person wishing to purchase, and wishing to see the Lands before hand, can receive the necessary information by applying to us on the premises.

J. & D. McKETHAN.
Cumberland County, May 1. 69-3t.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.
April 22, 1828. 68tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and
800 lbs. of excellent LARD,
Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

Mrs. Hugh McLean,



GRATEFUL for the encouragement she has received, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she keeps her House open for the reception of

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

Living on the direct road to Hillsborough, thirty-four miles from Fayetteville and nine miles from Boylan's Ferry on Deep River, in a remarkably healthy situation, having an airy, pleasant House surrounded by Springs of excellent water, and flourishing Orchards, her Plantation will recommend itself to any who are desirous of a retreat in the country; and she assures her friends, that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to make them comfortable.

Travellers to or from Raleigh by way of Avent's Ferry, will find her House but a little out of the way, and she flatters herself that the trifling distance will not be considered when put in competition with comfort and good quarters.

Washington Hill, Moore County, April 10, 1828.
67-3m.

Charleston Stages.



THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry seven Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.
Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47tf.

Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He retains the office lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite to Dr. B. Robinson's, and well known as the old Post Office, where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63*tf.*

Wanted,

ONE hundred cords *TAN BARK*.
H. G. NELSON.
March 5, 1826. 61-*tf.*

NEW, CHEAP, AND DESIRABLE

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN PACKAGES of Spring Goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, will enable him to offer them at unusually low prices. Country Merchants and those wishing family supplies will please call and examine the Goods. On hand at all times, an assortment of the

Best Bolting Cloths,

Also, *SUGAR* and *COFFEE*. New Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1828. 64tf.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from *New York* and *Philadelphia*, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally:

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey;
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, (*Seigneite brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
WINES
2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do,
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
With a *great variety* of every article in their line.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.
November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics,* of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery,* &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin.
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.
WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-*tf.*

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.
Sept. 25, 1827.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
December 13, 1827. 49tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.
January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Blanks for sale.

Packets for Philadelphia.



THE Subscriber having established *A LINE OF PACKETS* between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington, N. C.*, takes this method to inform the Public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. *Hortons & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier*, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful Captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Smith's Wharf.
Philadelphia, March. 1828. 66-3m.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.
March 20. 63*tf.*

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*
—*Also*—
300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	„	„	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	„		3 00
Dinner and Tea,	„	„	3 00
Dinner alone,	„	„	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.
February 14, 1828.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality
1000 do. Liverpool do.
25 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.
February 7. 57-tf

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.
ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.
W. L. HAWLEY.
January 17. 54tf.

Dr. Gilliam

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine on his own footing, and will punctually attend to those who may think proper to call on him. His shop is on Bow Street, next door to Mr. Eccles' Store, and one door west of the shop recently occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, where, or at the House of Mr. Simeon Belden, on Green street, he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged.
Fayetteville, March 12—62tf

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.
Jan. 17, 1828.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Expona,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.
March 20, 1828.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington or five weeks since, a dark mulatto boy CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought at the Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Merville, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he has joined some runaways belonging either to Johnston or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER*, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.
WILLIAMS &
November 8, 1827.

Lafayette Hotel

FAYETTEVILLE

THE public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the recent death of Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has resumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which was purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the House contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Parlors*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders can be had without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING

are of the best quality and entirely new, and every Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. Handsome ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The Table is richly supplied with a variety of the choicest viands, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct his House in the most genteel manner; and no exertion shall be spared to render it every way worthy the continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TH...
October 25.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has received his *FALL Supply*, consisting a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style*. They have been bought in the New York auctions, a considerable part at original package sales, and will be sold, at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, *bottle green,* and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton flowered
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do.
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McA...
Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.